

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.

Soil, Products, Water-Power and People of Greene County.

NO. LXXI.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: As I have been interested in the article published in your paper, in reference to our section of the State and noticing that a great many inquiries are the result of such articles, I beg the privilege of calling your attention to the enclosed article in reference to our county, believing that Greene county can furnish as many inducements to the immigrant as any other county in East Tennessee. By referring to the map of Tennessee, the location of the county is northeast of the city of Knoxville and borders on the State of North Carolina, it being one of the largest in East Tennessee, if not one of the wealthiest outside of Knox county. The county is about as large in area as Rhode Island. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad passes through it diagonally, thereby securing to each section the benefit of railway transportation. The Nolachucky river passes through the eastern portion of the county, on which are many fine river bottom farms. There are quite a number of other streams flowing into this river that also afford the best of farming lands. Lick Creek, which runs from the northern extremity to the southwest extremity, affords some of the finest meadow lands in the State. Hay can be raised in abundance and this section would be a profitable locality for stock raising. Richland creek flowing into the Nolachucky from the north also has fine lands, although not so well adapted for grazing, as the land is more rolling; better suited for the growing of small grains and clover. Holly's creek also affords fine lands. Camp Cedar, Cove and Meadow creeks, from the south, can also boast of valuable farming lands. These creeks, excepting the main fork of Lick creek, would furnish an abundance of water power when properly developed. The soils are varied—the river and creek bottoms, in general, are alluvial, while that of second bottom and uplands are more varied, and will, when properly cared for, produce well. Our lands have been known, when under proper culture, to produce from forty to eighty bushels of corn per acre; wheat from twenty to thirty; oats from thirty to fifty, and all grains in the same proportion. In fact, every product grown in the North and West will do well in this section. Clover, the best fertilizer we have, is beginning to draw the attention of our farmers and so far it has been a profitable crop.

We have an abundance of timber of almost every description. Our mountain districts can not be surpassed in the quality and amount of fine timber. White and yellow pine, walnut, cherry, chestnut, &c., grow to a large size.

Greeneville, the county seat, is situated on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, seventy-five miles northeast of Knoxville, and before the war, a very large amount of business was transacted, it being the most accessible railroad point for Western North Carolina, but since the partial completion of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad, has lost a great deal of her former trade. At present, her trade is quite flattering. The resources of the county are good, as there has been more freight shipped and received at Greeneville than at any other station outside of Chattanooga, Loudon, Knoxville and Bristol. There is more wheat raised in this section than any other county in East Tennessee, and she ranks second for hog raising. The health of the town and vicinity is good, as but a very few cases of sickness are known, and any one traveling through the county can verify this by the number of gray-haired people they would meet. The climate is surpassing, as our winters and summers both are mild.

We are 1,581 feet above the level of the sea, and 601 feet above the city of Knoxville, giving us the benefit of the purifying atmosphere. There are quite a number of other towns, such as Midway, Fulfer, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad; Rhettown, Warrensburg, Graysburg and Haseville—interior towns.

Fruits of all descriptions do well, and with the interest that is being manifest in the planting of new orchards we will soon have an abundance of fine fruit.

We also have a flourishing college within a short distance of Greeneville, which I understand has seventy odd students in attendance. The common school system will soon be put in operation as a liberal tax has been levied. There are two weekly papers published in Greeneville: the *New Era*, Republican, and the *Sentinel*, Democratic.

Our hills and mountains afford a variety of minerals, and we have within our county two cold blast furnaces, and when in operation turn out an average of eighteen tons of charcoal iron per day, and it is considered equal to the best iron made anywhere.

Warm Springs, a celebrated watering place, is twenty-five miles south, and when the Greeneville and Paint Rock narrow gauge railroad is completed will be of easy access. The above road will soon be put under contract, and when the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad is completed, the products of the section will have a new and ready market in North and South Carolina. This road will also pass by the furnaces and other mineral sections, opening a new and profitable avenue of commerce.

Without boasting, Greene county has a great many enterprising individuals which is shown in our county fair, and the energy displayed in endeavoring to increase our railway communication. Our county fair is the first organization of this kind in East Tennessee, which has been in operation two years, and so far has proven a success. Our grounds are beautifully situated and when improved will be quite a place of public resort.

The scenery of this section is good, as the *Unaka* mountains are plainly seen

by the naked eye, and at present they are covered with snow.

A great many Northern families are living here and some of our most prominent citizens, both merchants and lawyers, are from the North. No difference is manifested in reference to nativity. Greeneville is also the home of Ex-President Johnson.

With these facts written in a hurried manner, we will welcome any who wish to make their homes with us, believing that our county can furnish greater inducements to the immigrant than any other section. Our lands are cheap and can be made productive. Our people need more labor and capital are so scarce and will be glad to get assistance in the way of immigration.

A. Y. L.

Sevier County Letter.

SEVIERVILLE, Feb. 6, 1872.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS: There has been much said about the Knoxville and Clinton Railroad, by way of Sevierville and Dandridge. All seem to favor the enterprise, but while we think it is well to have enough of wind work about anything, neither wind-writing nor talking will build a railroad. Now to the point. We think all the counties interested should come together and come to some conclusion as to the matter. Let them put their shoulders to the wheel and have this road in process of construction this spring and summer. We think if the parties from the different counties who were appointed at the Dandridge meeting, either in November or December, would appoint some time and place to meet, come to some understanding, and then go to work, and let the different county courts go to work, and all come up like they meant business, it would not be long until we would hear and see the cars in Sevierville. Then we would realize something for our surplus produce, that is cast out and wasted for the want of a market. Then the people of this beautiful valley of the Pigeon river, and throughout the county, would feel like they were at home and not in the wilderness. Sevier has already done nobly, and will do her part whenever the other counties will do theirs.

SEVIER.

Maryville Items.

Mr. J. P. Haynes, one of our cleverest merchants, was married yesterday to Miss Belle McKenzie. The citizens of Maryville "wishes them much joy."

John D. Alexander, sheriff of our county, has for several days been confined with neuralgia, but yesterday he was able to be out, and applied for relief at the office of Dr. Franklin Elliott, dentist, who seized one end of it with a pair of forceps and forcibly extracted the whole case of neuralgia from the sheriff's mouth. John evidently thinks it more pleasant to enter a *molle prosequi* than to have cases thus disposed of.

The school question increases in excitement. At an educational meeting last week, Messrs Jas McNeal, C. B. Lord, W. B. Scott, T. C. Cates, J. D. Garner, Jeremiah Grinnell, Sam P. Rowan, A. S. Shadan, F. M. Allen, C. A. Duncan, T. J. Lamar, W. P. Hastings, P. M. Bartlett, S. J. Sharp and John Collins volunteered their services in canvassing the county in favor of education, and a committee was instructed to invite Messrs. C. W. Charlton, Prof. Butler and J. B. Killbrew to address the county at the court house on the subject.

February 9, 1872.

W.

Correction.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1872.

EDITORS CHRONICLE: In your issue of yesterday, under the head of "Facts About East Tennessee," there is a remark made by your McMillan correspondent, which I think may produce an impression the writer has not designed, and which I think he will be quite willing for me to correct. In speaking of the different denominations represented in the town of Athens, he says the Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians occasionally "hold meeting" in town. I think it quite probable that any one not acquainted with the facts, would conclude that neither of these denominations had an organization there. I do not know anything about the "Cumberland Presbyterians" in the place, but I do know that there is a Baptist Church there, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. B. Lee, and that they "hold meeting" regularly.

There are a great many Baptists who read the CHRONICLE in East Tennessee who would not like to see such a statement in reference to their interest in Athens. And, besides, there are a great many Baptists elsewhere who would like to know the "facts" in the case. I do not suppose that your correspondent meant "a slur." His letter is an excellent one, and strictly correct, except in the particular noticed.

A BAPTIST.

Gave Himself Up.

We understand that one of the young men who robbed their grandfather, Mr. Jesse Kerr, in Loudon county, some time ago, arrived at Loudon yesterday and went to the residence of Mrs. Hambricht, requesting that lady to have him arrested, stating who he was, which she accordingly did, sending for a constable, who performed the task without any trouble, there being a reward of five hundred dollars offered for his apprehension.

While this may be true, and the man said to have given himself up may be one of the robbers of old man Kerr, but it is by no means a positive fact, as yet, for the latest intelligence of the brothers concerned in the robbery was from a point out West, and steps were taken some days ago, which, it was hoped, would lead to their arrest, but for a most excellent reason we refrain from giving further explanation at present.

It is possible this fellow is a kinsman and wishes to throw the officers of the law on a wrong scent and thus allow the guilty parties an opportunity to escape. We understand that Judge Brown has been engaged to defend him.

A proposition for the abolition of the Freedman's Bureau after the 30th day of next June is now pending before Congress.

FOREIGN.

Schenck Protests Against Gladstone's Speech.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A *Herald* special from London says that Schenck has written to the English Government, protesting against Gladstone's language in debate as an imputation upon the good faith of the United States. The English Government will probably answer in a more friendly spirit, deprecating any diplomatic application to the words used in a heated debate.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is reported that Lord Mayo, Governor General of India, has been assassinated by a convict. The report affects securities.

The report that Bismarck proposed to mediate between Great Britain and the United States is unfounded.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Dennison has resigned the Speakership of the House of Commons. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech. Granville in reply to a denunciations speech from Disraeli regarding the Washington Treaty concluded:

"He could, if he desired, refer the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they were such as no people save in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, could submit to, much less a nation with the spirit and resources of England, to the arbitrament of England's Chambers."

Gladstone concluded by saying the Government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The excitement over the Alabama claims is unabated. The fiery speeches of members of Parliament keep the public mind agitated. Anxiety regarding the action of the Washington Cabinet pervades all circles, private and public.

The *Times*, reviewing the debate in the House of Commons yesterday, says it is evident that the House favors the repudiation of American claims for indirect losses. Gladstone's language is not likely to induce Americans to withdraw their demands.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Great eagerness is manifested for the latest news from America. Everybody is anxious to hear how the action of England with regard to the Alabama claims is received. Special dispatches from New York, and Washington to the press, and private telegrams to business houses are posted on Change as soon as they are received, and bulletins are surrounded by large crowds.

The *Times* says it is morally certain that the attempt to settle the Alabama claims before the Geneva Board of Arbitrators will be a failure. We must therefore make efforts to prevent any angry recriminations as more dexterous negotiations may settle all differences.

WASHINGTON.

The Administration on the Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Administration has intimated that, should the Geneva Arbitration fail to settle the Alabama claims, they will be referred to another High Joint Commission as a subject for renewed negotiations.

The Educational bill which passed the House to-day was originally introduced by Pierce, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. It concentrates public lands to public education. One-half of the proceeds of the sales of public lands are to be distributed annually among different States during the first ten years upon the basis of illiteracy as shown by the present census; the other half to be invested and the interest to be used for educational purposes. No State is to lose a share of the funds on account of legal enactment forbidding mixed schools. After ten years the distribution will be upon the basis of population instead of illiteracy.

The Amnesty bill was resumed and the clauses affecting naturalization, in Sumner's amendment, were discussed. The treaty with China, which forbids the naturalization of Chinese, is a stumbling block in Sumner's path. Finally, his amendment was adopted by the casting vote of Vice President Colfax, and the Amnesty bill thus amended failed of the necessary two-thirds vote. Those voting nay were—Johnson, Blair, Keellie, Bismarck, Davis, Goldthwaite, Hill, Loren, Merrill of Maine, Norwood, Salisbury, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tilton, Trumbull, Vickers and Wright—19. The yeas were 33. Adjourned to Monday.

The Election Committee's report, ousting Edwards and seating Bowles, from Arkansas, was adopted. Bowles was voted on the ground of Edwards.

The bill appropriating sixty-five thousand dollars to William and Mary College, of Virginia, was discussed without action. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Upon Sumner's amendment the Southern Senators voted yeas, Brownlow, Clayton, Gilbert, Osborne, Rice, Spencer and West voted nay. Boiesman, Blair, Davis, Goldthwaite, Hamilton, of Texas, Hill, Johnson, Norwood, Pool, Robertson, Sawyer, Stevenson and Flanagan, would have voted nay, but paired with Davis and Keellie, did not vote.

Colfax, in casting the deciding vote, said that while not concurring in all the features of the amendment as a whole, it met his assistance and he would, therefore, record his vote in the affirmative, so the amendment was voted.

Other bills were amended.

The amnesty bill failed, all the Democrats and several Republicans voting nay.

HOME NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A *Tribune* special dispatch from London says Granville's telegram contains no threat, but simply calls attention to England's understanding of the treaty.

Several members of the Cabinet disapproved the nation's tone of Granville's speech. The situation is regarded as grave in the highest in both English and American quarters, but yet not hopeless.

Five indictments have been found against Mayor Hall for wilfully and corruptly neglecting to audit certain claims against the city. His bail was fixed at \$3,000.

OMAHA, Feb. 10.—There are six western bound trains at Rawlins Station who were twenty-two days on the way from Omaha. The passengers, who lived on crackers and cheese, held an indignation meeting. The snow closed in behind the trains.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Henry S. Evans, State Senator, is dead, which causes a tie in the State Senate.

Murder, the defaulting City Treasurer, has been fined \$300,000 and sentenced to five years of solitary confinement with at labor. Yerks, who was associated with Murder, has been fined \$500 and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Who Shall Ride that Hobby.

Your facetious and very intelligent correspondent "S. N. U." makes some excellent observations with regard to the East Tennessee University; and while I do not propose to mount that hobby, I am, nevertheless, disposed to encourage him or any one else who will make the attempt.

When he asserts that "it was the design of God that East Tennessee should be the educational center of the 'Cotton belt,'" he only utters a sublime truism. I like that idea. It is not only a practical one, but a grand one, and is highly creditable to the discriminating mind of "S. N. U." I want this idea to ring out clear and strong throughout the "Cotton belt." Let us all put our heads together for the purpose of propagating it. Your correspondent deserves the gratitude of this community for venturing upon such a suggestion.

But I will give the idea a wider significance. The University may not only become a central scholastic influence in the "Cotton belt," but of the "Northern belt" also. Our geographical position is extremely favorable to bring this about. If the Southern people may find in our climate the relief of physical, as well as mental invigoration and an escape from the torrid heat of that section, so may the Northern people obtain relief from the terrible rigors of a Northern climate. We may thus become the center of educational influence in both directions, and, while we are educating the Southern mind, we may also accomplish the same result with the Northern mind. Taking this view of the question, how formidable might this institution become, and what grand results might she accomplish! I confess there is a majesty and an overwhelming power about it that causes me to stand aghast, and yet, I cannot resist the conviction that all this might be achieved.

Still another aspect of the case. Let us consider it legitimately. This University, drawing into its enclosures the young men of the South and the young men of the North, would do more to unite and harmonize the two sections than all the acts of Congress, or the efforts of the press in this direction. We are a disunited people because we do not intermingle. That has been our ruin. The two sections have been as distinct as the Egyptians and the Turks. What a revolution might be brought about by bringing face to face the youth of the two divisions of our country? We may contribute much toward this result through the powerful agency of this institution. Their should be vigorous efforts to widen the area of its influence. Let it act in every direction. I have no doubt but that "S. N. U." with his able pen, is ready to endorse this sentiment. We must not only reach the "Cotton belt," as intimated elsewhere, but we must pass over into the New England States. We would like to see the "Yankee" and the "Southern" boy sitting together and both drinking from the same educational spring. Thus we might raise up a mighty progeny who would strive to hold the nation together and to perpetuate its renown.

REJOICES.

Iron.

Five years ago Illinois did not produce a ton of pig metal. Last year she made 61,000 tons.

Last year Missouri mined 208,500 tons of iron ore, and Michigan 910,984 tons.

Nearly one-third of the pig metal produced in the United States is made from Michigan ore.

Illinois, as a rail producing State, is second only to Pennsylvania.

About 5,000 tons of "black ore" are mined in Clay county, Indiana every day, part of which is sent to St. Louis.

One mill in Wisconsin places that State fifth on the list of rail producing States. It made 25,774 tons last year.

Michigan made nearly 100,000 tons of pig metal last year, against 100,000 tons in 1871.

The Missouri ore companies are prepared to put 500,000 tons of ore in the market this year.

The manufacture of rails in this country has just doubled in the last six years.

Sumner Quotes Nashy.

In the debate on the Civil Rights bill in the Senate, Mr. Sumner illustrated Mr. Carpenter's position on the question in this style:

"But not content at striking at the colored citizen in the temple of justice, the Senator also sets up a distinction in the Church—a distinction, however, in which he is not original, for he has been anticipated by the Rev. Petroleum V. Nashy, who describes the assembling of his congregation for Sabbath services, and the singing of the following hymn, writ by himself:

"Shall niggers black this land possess
And mix with us up here?
Oh, no, my friends, we rather guess
We'll never stand that ore."

A New Agricultural Paper.

We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of a new agricultural paper just issued from Jackson, Tennessee. It is styled *The American Farmer's Advocate*, and is the official organ of the Agricultural Congress. It is published monthly, at one dollar per year. It is a sixteen page sheet, neatly printed and ought to do good. We certainly wish it success.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT KEY WEST.—A letter from Key West, February 24, says great and unusual activity prevails there in military affairs, and adds:

"The officers of the engineer corps are planning extensive alterations in the fortifications in this vicinity, and are now providing for their rapid execution. Large advertisements have been issued for supplies of various kinds connected with the forts, vast numbers of heavy cannon are expected, and the whole iron-clad force is to be concentrated here at as early a day as possible."

Is it a possible war with Spain that is being prepared for?—*Balt. Sun*.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Colonel Davis Cockerell, an old hotel keeper of Memphis, is dead.

Olive Logan has been lecturing to crowded houses in Nashville.

Gov. Hawley is a candidate for the United States Senate from Kentucky.

Gen. Mahone says the tunnel at Cumberland Gap can be completed by January, 1874.

The Kimball House at Atlanta has been sold for \$15,000 to satisfy a mechanic's lien.

The Democratic papers of Alabama are alarmed at the prospect of factional disintegration.

Spencer Blaine gave a dinner party on Saturday, at which Thomas Nast was the principle guest.

A Tom Scott Presidential Club was organized in Memphis on the 9th inst. It is a railroad club.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, who were here during the first part of the winter, are giving concerts in Atlanta.

Two thousand offended Mormons have joined in a petition to Congress, asking the removal from office of Judge McKean.

So far, the testimony in the Clayton corruption case seems to be against the Arkansas Senator. We will wait for the other side.

The Republicans of Florida held a convention on the 10th of April, to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The New York *Herald* thinks that with the aid of seven millions of Irish emigres the invasion of England might be accomplished.

Ex-Representative Grinnell is in Washington trying to persuade Republicans to agree on I. F. Wilson, of Iowa, for the Presidency.

Minister Schenck telegraphs from London that the excitement there over the Washington Treaty is great. No recommendations are made.

Col. Forney has resigned the position of Collector of the Port at Philadelphia. He says he finds it interferes with his independence as a journalist.

Weston, the great pedestrian, has applied for a divorce from Mrs. Weston, alleging that she sometimes speaks to him in an impudent manner.

It is thought that under the bill now pending before the Senate, Chief Justice Chase and Justice Nelson will retire from the Supreme Bench.

The Ways and Means Committee has decided to hear no more delegations, of which Washington is new full, but will proceed to business at once.

A serious personal difficulty is reported as pending between Secretary Fish and General Sikes, involving the retirement of one of them from official position.

The Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic organ of Illinois thinks that, nine tenths of the Democrats in the United States expect to vote for a Republican President next fall.

The Boston infidels are meditating the erection of a building to be known as "Paine Hall," in honor of Tom Paine, and as a place in which atheists may hold their gatherings.

The remains of Captain Kidd, who mysteriously disappeared in the neighborhood of Horn Lake, near Memphis a few weeks since, have been found nearly eaten up by hogs.

The San Francisco Supreme Court has granted Laura D. Falk a new trial on the ground that her counsel was not allowed the privilege of closing the argument at the former trial.

The newspapers are very quietly discussing the question of how much was paid by certain railroad managers for the Virginia Legislature, which body is said to have sold out "body and breeches."

A young man in Norwich, Connecticut, was in love with a lady. She rejected his suit, whereupon he seized a shot gun, inflicted fatal wounds on her and her mother, and then cut his own throat—all for love.

The Nashville *Banner* reports cock-fights by special telegrams, giving the number of cocks killed and the betting. Cooper and Foster are the historic and high-toned sportsmen on the occasion thus honored.

A Boston broker, 61 years of age, who has moved in respectable circles all his life, has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for forging the name of his father-in-law to a blank check.

A proposition to subscribe \$1,000,000 for the extension of the Knoxville branch road to Cumberland Gap, to meet General Mahone's road there, was submitted to the City Council of Louisville on Thursday.

A dispatch from Minister Schenck to Washington brings the intelligence that Lord Granville wishes to conciliate the American people, rather than intimidate, as his first effusions would imply.

Victor G. Powell was convicted in the Criminal Court at Washington on Monday, for receiving money for collecting claims against the government while he was a clerk under it. The case had a connection with the bounty frauds, in what is known as the "Tinker Dave Beatz Swindle."

An East Tenn. Claim Reported.

The claim of Mossy Creek College, of East Tennessee, for reimbursement of money used to repair the damage done to the building by soldiers during the war was considered by the committee on education and labor to-day. The trustees of the college laid the damage at \$5,000, but the committee, on examining the claim, have agreed to report a bill allowing \$2,000. The bill will reported when the committee is called.—*Balt. Sun*.

Our citizens appear to be in real earnest in the matter of having a railroad through our section. The proposed road from Ducktown in Polk county, appears at present, to be the one most favorably considered. The line of this road, while it will pass through or near Kingston, will also pass through that portion of the county where the greatest quantity of coal and other minerals are to be found, and at the same time, through the most thickly settled sections of the county. Now, that we have started the ball, let each and every one give it a kick, and keep it moving.

Elsewhere we give the proceedings of the meeting had at the Court house on last Monday. An interesting letter from Hon. T. Hixon Van Dyke, in reference to the Ducktown road, will also be found. The subject will be brought up for the action of the Quarterly Court in April next. In the mean time, let every citizen take some pains to inform himself in regard to the matter.—*East Tennesseean*.